

THE QUARTERLY OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
IN PALESTINE

VOLUME I. NO. 2

JERUSALEM
PUBLISHED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
PALESTINE BY HUMPHREY MILFORD
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A ROCK-CUT TOMB AT NAZARETH

WHILE excavating rock for the purpose of laying the foundations for a private house near the Government Secondary School at Nazareth, and about 250 m. south-west of the Terra Santa Convent, a tomb was discovered. Naim Effendi Makhoul, Inspector of the Department of Antiquities, visited the site on 7 October, 1930. The process of excavation had made a breach in the rock roof of the tomb (*vide* plan and section, p. 54).

The tomb-cave consists of a rectangular chamber barrel-vaulted and cut in the rock. In this chamber was a shaft tomb, and opening from the chamber there were nine loculi in all of which human bones were found. The following objects were recovered:

Tomb No. 1. A glass kohl vessel (Pl. XXXIII. 5), a fragment of chain armour and nine beads.

Tomb No. 2. Nine paste and glass beads.

Tomb No. 3. A Phoenician glass pendant with lion and star carved in relief (Pl. XXXIII. 4); two glass beads, an iron nail, and a small bronze disk.

Tomb No. 4. One iron ring, one bronze ring, and two glass beads.

Tomb No. 5. Twenty-three beads (Pl. XXXIV. 1 right), two miniature blue glass bottles (Pl. XXXIII. 2, 3), a small bronze bell, fragments of a silver ring, and bronze and iron rings and bracelets.

Tomb No. 6. Small bronze and iron fragments.

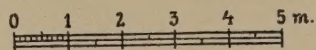
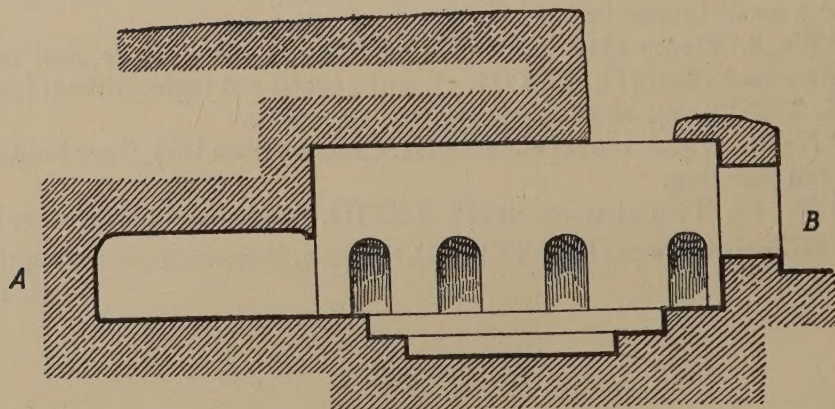
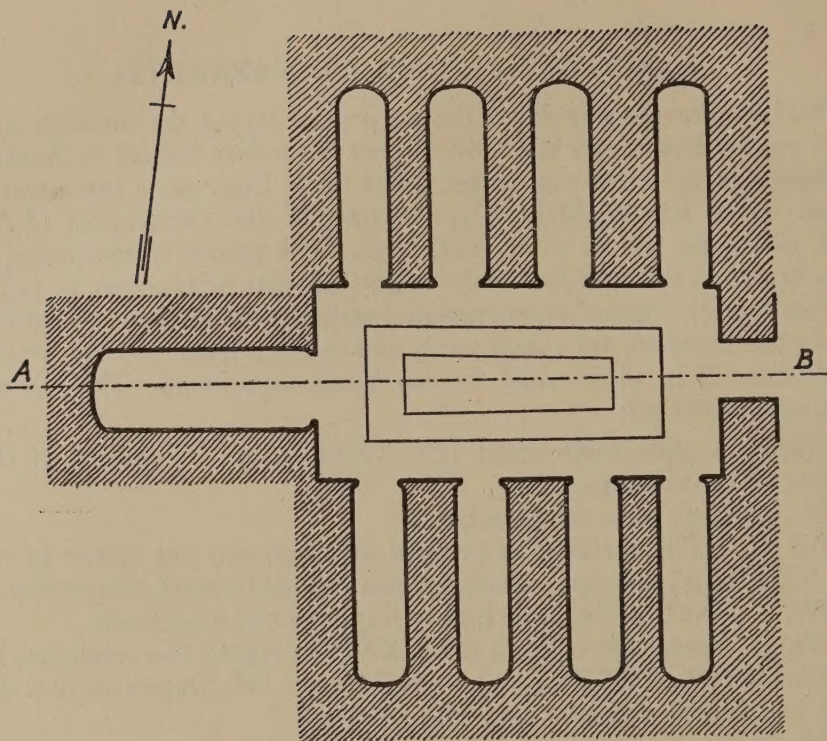
Tomb No. 7. Fifty-eight beads (Pl. XXXIV. 1), bronze and iron fragments, and a small bronze bell.

Tomb No. 8. Eleven glass beads (Pl. XXXIV. 1), a miniature glass bottle, a glass kohl vessel (Pl. XXXIII. 5), and a coarse red juglet without handles (Pl. XXXIV. 2), and bronze and iron fragments.

Tomb No. 9. A glass vessel (Pl. XXXIII. 5, second from left), three beads, and one bronze ring.

Tomb No. 10. Two glass vessels (Pl. XXXIII. 5, third and fourth from left), six Hellenistic lamps (Pl. XXXIV. 2), and iron, glass, and pottery fragments.

E. T. R.



A ROCK-CUT TOMB AT NAZARETH.



1 a

TETRADRACHM OF THE SECOND
REVOLT (OBVERSE)



1 b

ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT FROM
CAPERNAUM SYNAGOGUE



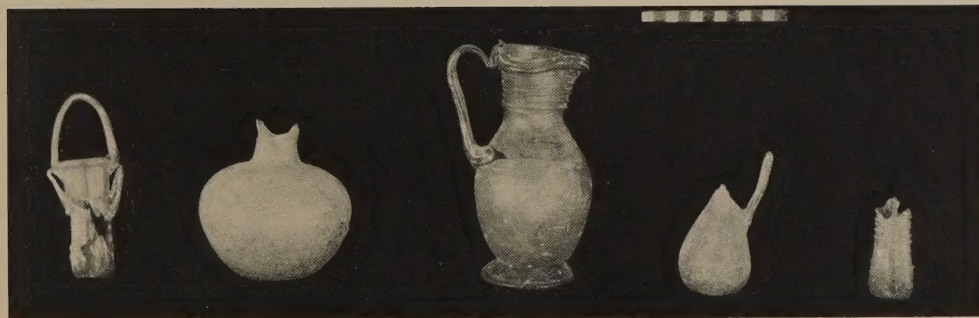
2



3

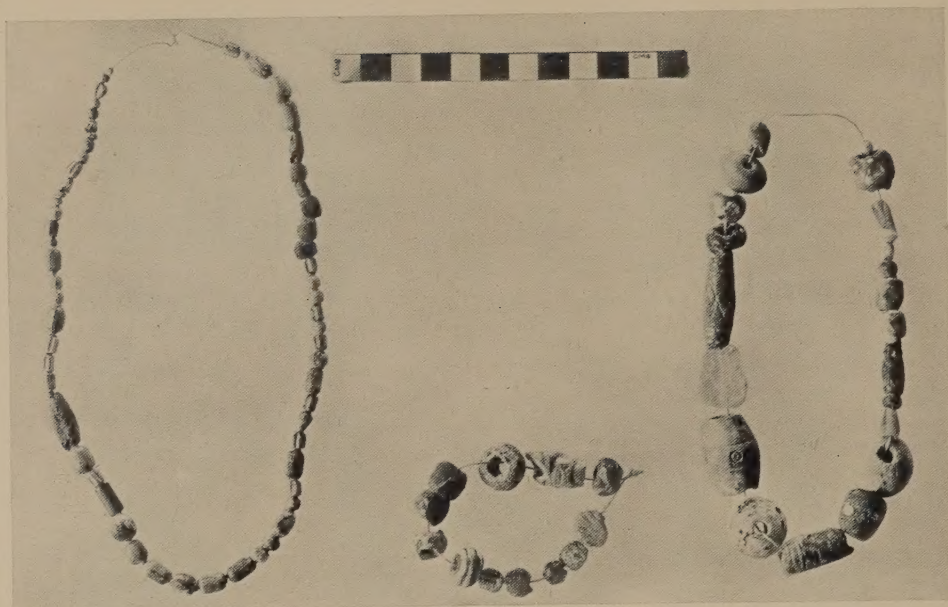


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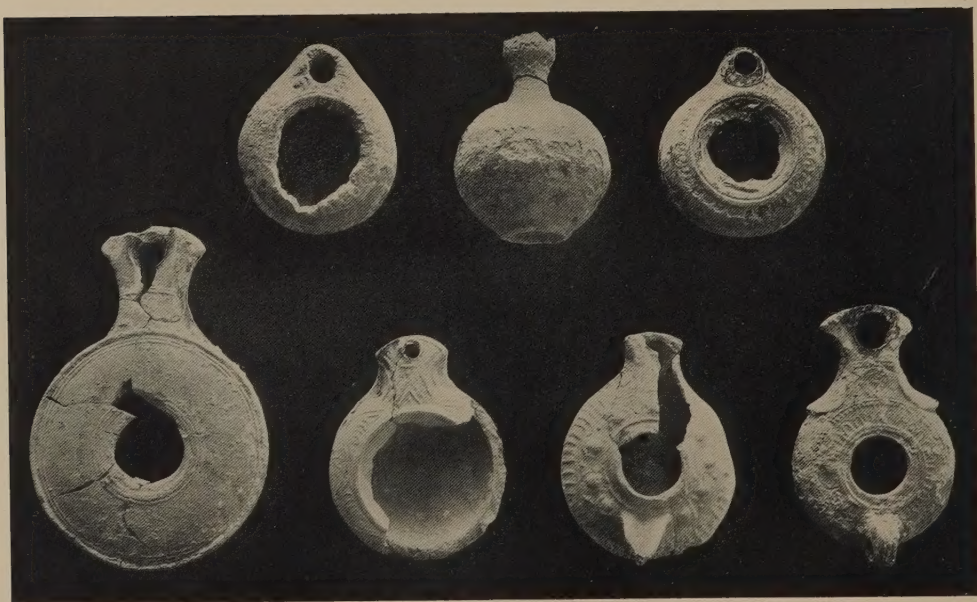


5

A ROCK-CUT TOMB AT NAZARETH



I



2

A ROCK-CUT TOMB AT NAZARETH

A HOARD OF BYZANTINE COINS

THREE hundred and twenty-five Byzantine *folles* were discovered on 11 February, 1928, at Khirbat Dubel on Mount Carmel; they were delivered to the Department of Antiquities by the finders, who stated that the coins had been found lying loose in a heap of small rough stones which were being removed from the surface of the ground to prepare it for cultivation. No jar or fragments of pottery were found near the coins. The coins range from Anastasius I to Heraclius,¹ the majority being of Justin I and of Justinian, from the mint of Constantinople. The latest coin in the hoard is dated year 2 of Heraclius (= A.D. 611-12). The hoard is, therefore, likely to have been abandoned not long after that date, perhaps at the time of the Persian invasion.

Of the coins struck at Antioch, none bear the mint name in the form: ΘΥΠΟΛΣ.² There is only one coin of Justin II. Some of the coins of Justin I, and of Justinian, show faint traces of restriking; these are generally thinner and on slightly broader flans. The coins of Justinian struck at Constantinople with officina marks: Α, Β, Γ, and Δ, have, on their reverses, a star l. and a cross r.; but the coins with: Ε have stars, l. and r., or crosses, l. and r., or a cross or a star l. and a crescent r. With this exception, no definite combinations of crosses, stars, or crescents seem to be associated with particular mints or officinae. The same applies to the forms in which the stars and the crescents are represented.

On No. 129 in the list of the coins appended, the crescent almost takes the form of a bow. The coins with crescents are not very numerous. It does not appear that the combinations or the forms are capable of being related to the dates of the various issues but they are of interest from the point of view of their origin and possible significance. It has been shown that 'The Byzantine coinage in its choice of types follows the custom of earlier kings and Emperors, its types being in the main either Imperial or religious'.³ The cross is sometimes found on late Roman coins, while stars and crescents occur as symbols and occasionally as the main type on Roman coins of most periods.⁴ Though

¹ The principal varieties are published in the *Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum* (1908), Vol. I.

² Ibid., p. 53, No. 266, &c.

³ Ibid., p. lxxxv.

⁴ A star is found alone as a principal type but the crescent is usually shown with either one star or seven stars. Cf. Bernhart, *Handbuch zur Münzkunde der römischen Kaiserzeit* (1926), Tafel 55, No. 7 and Tafel 54, No. 10, illustrating commemorative coins of Faustina I and Faustina II; the

there is nothing new in the representation of stars and crescents on Byzantine coins, Diehl¹ has shown that Byzantine decorative motifs owe something to direct oriental influences; at the Church of Saint Sophia and in the decoration of other buildings² the cross is represented as taking the principal place among the heavenly bodies which formerly were associated with pagan divinities; so, on the coins, the stars occupying subordinate positions to the cross may have similar religious significance. Also, the star and the crescent were Persian emblems, appearing on Sassanian coins of the period, and their occasional association on Byzantine coins may have reference to events in the struggle between the Byzantine empire and the Persians.³ C. L.

reverse types are, on the first, a single star with legend AETERNITAS, and, on the second, a crescent with seven stars and the legend CONSECRATIO. Stars and crescents are frequently connected with divinities (e.g. the Dioscuri wear caps surmounted by stars; Antinous, after deification, was identified with a star—Hastings, *Enc. of Religion and Ethics*, Vol. IV, p. 532). The following is quoted from Smith, *Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities* (1890), Vol. I, p. 140, concerning apotheosis:—‘In the later times of the republic, under the influence of Asianized Greek ideas, many . . . held that . . . the souls . . . of the great and good were divine (Cic. *Legg.* II, 11, 27), and that they ascended to the heavens and the stars (cf. Hor. *Od.* III, 2, 21; Virg. *Aen.* IX. 641).’

¹ *Manuel d'art byzantin*.

² *Ibid.*, p. 165; also p. 127.

³ Cf. *British Museum Catalogue*, p. xxvi, suggesting that these emblems on the obverse of a coin of Heraclius may commemorate his final victory over the Persians.

LIST OF THE COINS

(See also Plates XXXV and XXXVI.)

Anastasius I. A.D. 491-518.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nos.

1 Bust r. wearing diadem and military dress; around: DNANASTA
SIVSPPAVG

Reverse:



2-5 The same, but officina B
6-8 „ „ Γ
9-11 „ „ Δ
12-25 „ „ €
26-32 „ „ (illegible).
(Stars also have forms: * and *)

33 Bust r. as on No. 1; around: D NANAST[ASIV]SPPAYG

ANTIOCH.

Reverse:



Justin I. A.D. 518-527.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

34-36 Bust r. wearing diadem and military dress; around: DNIVSTI NVSPPAVG

Reverse:



37-40 The same, but officina B
41-43 „ „ Γ
44-53 „ „ Δ

Nos.

54-55 The same, but officina €

56-69 " " (illegible).

(Cross on l., instead of star, on No. 54; stars sometimes: ✕.)

70 Bust r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVST[] NVSPPAVG

Reverse:



71-72 Bust r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVSTI NVSPPAVG

Reverse:



73-85 The same, but officina B

86-94 " " Γ

95-102 " " Δ

103-116 " " €

117-127 " " (illegible).

(On No. 105, pellets below stars; No. 77 double struck, perhaps with cross, instead of star, on r.; stars also have forms ✕ and ✱ on some specimens.)

ANTIOCH.

128 Bust r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVSTINVSPPAVCS

Reverse:



129 Bust r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVSTINVSPPAYCI

Reverse:



Nos.

- 130 The same, but officina Γ, crescent: ∪
 131 Cross above head on *obverse*; inscr. reads: DNIVSTIN YISPPAYCI
 officina illegible; crescent: ∪
 132 Bust r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVSTINVSPPAVCS

Reverse:



- 133 The same, but officina Γ, crescent: C
 134-135 „ „ (illegible) crescent: ∪

NICOMEDIA.

- 136 Bust r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVSTI NVSPPAVG

Reverse:



- 137-138 The same, but officina B
 (*Obverse* inscr. ends PPAV on No. 137, and PPA on No. 138.)
 139-140 Bust r., as on No. 34, but with cross above head; around: DNIVSTI
 NVSPPAVG

Reverse:



- 141 The same, but officina B
 142 „ „ (illegible).

Justin I and Justinian I. A.D. 527.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

- 143 Bust of Justin I r., as on No. 34; around: DNIVSTINEIV[ST]INIANPPAVG

Reverse:



Nos.

144 The same, but officina € (Star: ✕).

145 Bust r. and inscription as on No. 143.

Reverse:



Justinian I. A.D. 527-565.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

146-152 Bust r. wearing diadem and military dress; around: DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVG

Reverse:



153-164 The same, but officina B (On No. 164, illegible).

165-169 „ „ Γ

170-182 „ „ Δ

183-192 „ „ (illegible).

(Obverse inscr. ends PPAV on Nos. 148, 152, 156, 157; it continues round the head without a break on No. 156; it reads: DNIVSTINI ANIVSPPAV on No. 166.

The reverses of Nos. 163 and 164 show, on r., a cross on globe. On some coins the stars are: ✕ or ✱.)

193-198 Bust r. and inscription, as on No. 146.

Reverse:



199-202 Bust r. and inscription, as on No. 146.

Reverse:



(Cross above head, on obverses of Nos. 200-202.

Officina illegible on No. 202.)

Nos.

203-207 Bust r. and inscription, as on No. 146.

Reverse:



(Mark of officina and mint name retrograde on No. 205; officina illegible on Nos. 206 and 207.)

ANTIOCH.

208 Bust r., as on No. 146; around: DNIVSTINIAVNSPPAVC (*sic*)

Reverse:



209 The same, but inscr.: [D]NIVSTINI A . . PPAVG officina A

210 „ „ DNIVSTINI AVSPPAVG (*sic*) „ Γ

211 „ „ DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVG „ Δ

212 „ „ PNIYSTINIANYSPPA . CS „ Δ

(on reverse, long cross.)

213 Bust r., as on No. 146; around: DNIVSTI--SPPAVG

Reverse:



(Cross above absent or obliterated; officina illegible.)

214-224 Bust r. and inscription, as on No. 146.

Reverse:



225-227 The same, but officina B

228-231 „ „ Γ

232-233 „ „ Δ

234 „ „ (illegible).

Nos.

(*Obverse* inscr. reads: DNIVSTINI AVNSPPAYC on No. 224;
Obverse inscr. reads: DNISTINI . VSPPAYC on No. 231;
 and ends: AV on No. 215; the *reverses* of Nos. 214, 216, 231, and 232
 have long crosses.)

NICOMEDIA.

- 235 Bust facing in military dress; r. hand holding cross on globe; in field r., a cross; around: DNIVSTINI ANVSPPAVI.

Reverse:



(Same *obverse* die as *B.M.C.*, Pl. VII, No. 3.)

- 236-237 Bust r., as on No. 146; around: DNIVSTINIANVSPPAVG

Reverse:



(Cross above absent or obliterated.)

- 238 Bust r., as on No. 146 but with cross above forehead; around: --I[A]NVSPPAVG

Reverse:



- 239-240 Bust r., as on No. 146; around:

DNIVSTINIA NVSPNVG (*sic*) on (No. 239).

- - NIANVSPAVG (on No. 240).

Reverse:



Nos.

Justin II. A.D. 565-578.

ANTIOCH.

- 241 Justin II and Sophia seated to front on throne, each holding sceptre; between them cross on globe; around: VTHN - -

Reverse:



(Year 7 = A.D. 571/2.)

Tiberius II. A.D. 574-582.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

- 242 Bust facing, wearing crown having cross above and consular dress; in l. hand, sceptre with cross; in r., mappa; around: ΘΜΤΙΒCO NTANTPPAV

Reverse:



The following (Nos. 243-246) differ only in inscriptions, officinae and dates, as shown:

243	ΘΜΤΙΒCON TANTPPA	CONΓ	year: 41
244	(<i>inscr. obscure.</i>)	CONΔ	" "
245	ΘΜΤΙΒ - TANTPPAVC	CONΕ	" "
	(Sceptre with small banner?)		4
246	ΘΙΤΕCONS ΤΑ - - PPA	CONΔ	" 11

ANTIOCH.

- 247 Bust facing, as on No. 242, but plumes instead of cross on crown, and sceptre with eagle; around: ΠΙΤΝΟC ∞ ΛΙΤΑΝΡΡΙV

Reverse:



The following (Nos. 248-274) differ only as shown:

248	- OCΙ ∞ ∞ ΙΤΝΤΑΤΙΡΡ -	- -	
249	ΘΜΤΙΝΟC ∞	- -	
250	ΠΙΤΑΤΟ -	- - ΑΙΤΙΡΡV	(in ex., ΤΗΕΥΡΟ).
251	- - ΤΙΝΟC ∞	∞ ΤΙΑΝΤΑΡΡV	year 111
252	(<i>inscr. obscure.</i>)		" "
253	ΠΝΤΙΤΙΛ	- - ΝΡΡΟV	" "
254	- ΑΙΤΙΟC ∞	- - ΡΡV	" "

Nos.			year	III
255	-- TIOCS	--		
256	ΟΠΙΤΙΤΟΛ	ΟΙΤΙΤΑΡΡ	"	"
257	- ΑΙΤΙΤ - -		"	"
258	ΟΠΛΙΤΙΟCS	Ω ΙΤΙΤΑΙΤΡΡV	"	"
259	ΠΤΑΝ - -	Ω ΑΙΤΝΛΑΡΡΙV	"	II
260	ΟΠΙΑΤΝCΟS	Ω ΝΑΙΤΑΡΡΙV	"	"
261	- -	- ΑΡΡV	"	"
262	- - C	ΞΛΟΙΤΑΡΡV	"	"
263	ΠΝΑΙΤΝΛ	ΛΑΤΑΙΤΑΡΡV	"	4
264	ΟΠΛΙΝΟCΛ	ΛΙΤΝΤΑΡΡV	"	"
265	ΩΠΤΙSCONS	TANTPPVΣ	"	"
266	ΟΠΙΤΙΝΟCS	Ω ΙΑΤΛ - -	"	"
267	- - OC S	ΙΤΑΙΑΤΑΡΡV	"	4
268	ΠΤΙΒCΟNS	TANTPPVΣ	"	"
269	O - -	Ω ΙΤ. ΤΑΡΡV	"	II
270	ΠΙΤΝC S	Ω ΙΤΙΑΤΑΡΡΙV	"	"
271	ΩΜΙΤΙCΟΞ	ΣΤΑ - -	"	4II
272	ΠΝΤ - -	Ω ΙΑΤ - -	"	III
273	ΩΜΤΙΒCΟΝ	ΣΤΑ - -	"	4
274	ΩΜΤΙCΟNS	TANPPAVI	"	IIII

NICOMEDIA.

275 Bust facing, as on No. 242, but sceptre bearing small banner; around:

-- TIBΞ -- ANTTPAVC

Reverse:



276 The same, but inscr.: - - - NTTPAV officina B

277 " " - ONI TAN - - " Δ

Maurice Tiberius. A.D. 582-602.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

278 Bust facing, wearing helmet with cross and military dress; in r. hand, cross on globe; around: DNTIBER MAVPPA

Reverse:



Nos.

The following (Nos. 279-284) differ in inscriptions, officinae and dates.
as shown.

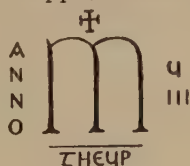
279	DNM - RCPPAVC	officina: €	year: 11
280	ONMAVR TIBERPPAV (Plume, instead of cross, above helmet.)	„	Γ „ 91
281	ONMAV TIBERPPS (Plume.)	„	B year: 91 11
282	DNMAVRT - - (Plume.)	„	Δ „ „
283	DNMAVR -RIPPAVS	„	A „ X 1
284	DNMAVRIC TIBERPPA (Plume.)	„	B „ 6X 11

Phocas. A.D. 601-610.

ANTIOCH.

- 285 Bust facing, wearing crown with cross above and consular dress; in l. hand, sceptre with eagle; in r. mappa; around: DNFOCA - -

Reverse:



- 286 The same, but inscr.: - FOCA XEPEAV

Heraclius. A.D. 610-641.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

- 287 Bust facing, wearing helmet with plumes and military dress; in r. hand, cross on globe; around: DN . . RA CLIOSPPAV

Reverse:



(Year 2, the latest in the hoard, = A.D. 611/12.)

NICOMEDIA.

- 288 Bust facing, as on No. 287, but helmet with cross instead of plumes; around: DNKERAC LIQSPPAVC

Reverse:



- 289-325 Legends and types mainly obliterated; all have the reverse type M and the majority belong to Justin I or Justinian, mint of Constantinople.

TABLE OF SIZES AND WEIGHTS

No.	Size. (mm.)	Weight. (gm.)	No.	Size. (mm.)	Weight. (gm.)	No.	Size. (mm.)	Weight. (gm.)
1	35	18.16	49	30	14.98	97	29	13.58
2	31	15.99	50	28	18.06	98	30	15.01
3	31	16.23	51	32	17.20	99	32	14.87
4	33	15.94	52	30	14.92	100	31	12.41
5	32	16.95	53	32	15.10	101	31	15.85
6	36	17.97	54	30	15.39	102	32	15.43
7	34	15.41	55	32	13.96	103	32	14.79
8	32	16.76	56	30	17.20	104	32	16.57
9	33	16.23	57	31	17.28	105	31	14.88
10	31	14.82	58	30	15.57	106	27	14.16
11	32	15.89	59	30	13.60	107	29	13.75
12	35	18.43	60	30	19.32	108	32	16.52
13	37	17.20	61	30	14.60	109	31	15.77
14	34	15.77	62	30	16.47	110	30	13.74
15	32	15.13	63	31	17.80	111	30	17.09
16	33	17.55	64	31	15.04	112	30	16.14
17	31	14.51	65	29	15.12	113	31	15.68
18	32	15.74	66	30	16.84	114	31	14.28
19	32	11.70	67	30	13.93	115	30	15.06
20	31	14.13	68	31	16.39	116	29	15.73
21	33	15.69	69	29	14.20	117	31	15.34
22	33	16.27	70	30	16.91	118	32	13.41
23	32	16.01	71	31	17.32	119	29	15.00
24	32	17.18	72	32	16.84	120	28	12.97
25	33	12.65	73	29	13.83	121	30	13.05
26	32	13.80	74	29	16.32	122	29	11.53
27	33	15.35	75	32	17.17	123	31	19.73
28	33	14.49	76	30	17.22	124	33	17.21
29	37	18.11	77	32	17.07	125	33	16.93
30	36	16.85	78	33	17.39	126	31	15.21
31	37	16.44	79	30	14.56	127	31	16.57
32	35	16.75	80	31	13.89	128	32	14.30
33	33	15.03	81	29	15.45	129	34	13.42
34	31	17.08	82	29	14.28	130	32	14.88
35	30	12.53	83	31	14.96	131	30	14.92
36	29	15.17	84	32	14.42	132	37	14.12
37	31	16.63	85	33	14.70	133	31	15.82
38	31	16.23	86	30	9.86	134	29	15.76
39	31	16.23	87	30	14.24	135	31	15.62
40	29	15.68	88	32	15.88	136	32	15.94
41	30	15.97	89	31	12.76	137	32	14.86
42	29	14.86	90	28	15.59	138	30	13.86
43	29	14.50	91	29	14.52	139	30	14.96
44	30	16.78	92	30	15.59	140	30	15.83
45	29	15.12	93	33	14.22	141	32	14.36
46	30	17.46	94	29	11.86	142	31	15.04
47	28	16.57	95	30	15.08	143	32	13.30
48	32	14.44	96	30	14.48	144	31	16.17

TABLE OF SIZES AND WEIGHTS

No.	Size. (mm.)	Weight. (gm.)	No.	Size. (mm.)	Weight. (gm.)	No.	Size. (mm.)	Weight. (gm.)
145	30	18.16	193	30	15.65	241	34	15.67
146	32	16.16	194	30	15.62	242	31	12.95
147	30	16.72	195	31	16.13	243	30	13.03
148	29	16.37	196	30	15.53	244	29	11.83
149	30	16.29	197	30	16.24	245	29	12.82
150	29	14.89	198	32	16.11	246	30	12.74
151	28	18.11	199	32	15.47	247	30	11.84
152	29	13.87	200	29	14.39	248	28	12.06
153	28	16.94	201	29	17.27	249	30	12.80
154	29	17.35	202	31	15.66	250	30	11.82
155	29	15.06	203	30	15.29	251	30	10.91
156	32	14.93	204	30	16.44	252	30	11.51
157	30	15.73	205	32	14.31	253	28	12.70
158	32	18.58	206	30	16.00	254	30	12.56
159	29	15.86	207	30	14.52	255	28	12.13
160	28	15.06	208	35	13.08	256	29	12.28
161	31	16.35	209	32	15.98	257	27	11.48
162	31	14.85	210	32	14.19	258	29	12.01
163	29	16.67	211	31	12.57	259	30	13.20
164	30	15.86	212	33	14.16	260	29	12.01
165	30	15.10	213	31	15.55	261	29	12.18
166	30	18.22	214	31	14.51	262	30	12.85
167	30	18.22	215	30	12.22	263	29	11.94
168	27	13.17	216	31	14.20	264	30	12.88
169	30	15.88	217	31	13.63	265	31	14.82
170	31	15.53	218	33	11.33	266	30	11.60
171	29	17.92	219	32	12.58	267	30	11.74
172	29	15.71	220	30	13.85	268	30	13.80
173	31	18.81	221	32	13.82	269	28	12.82
174	30	15.72	222	31	13.64	270	31	11.95
175	29	16.28	223	30	13.57	271	30	12.86
176	30	16.03	224	31	13.62	272	30	12.20
177	30	18.03	225	31	13.48	273	29	11.42
178	30	15.41	226	32	15.14	274	31	12.76
179	30	17.03	227	31	14.44	275	28	12.54
180	29	15.40	228	33	15.65	276	28	11.92
181	30	15.41	229	30	13.76	277	27	11.64
182	30	17.24	230	32	13.55	278	29	12.40
183	32	16.70	231	31	10.29	279	29	11.62
184	28	15.80	232	31	14.96	280	27	11.51
185	31	14.29	233	33	12.57	281	30	13.03
186	32	12.79	234	31	15.06	282	29	11.84
187	31	14.75	235	33	17.70	283	30	12.49
188	29	16.81	236	29	17.14	284	30	11.29
189	30	17.32	237	30	18.50	285	26	8.72
190	30	14.40	238	29	16.21	286	29	9.54
191	31	14.50	239	31	16.07	287	30	12.13
192	30	15.26	240	30	15.94	288	29	11.10

(Nos. 289-325, having principal legends and types obliterated through wear, are not shown in this TABLE.)

MINTS

	<i>Constanti- nople.</i>	<i>Antioch.</i>	<i>Nicomedia.</i>	<i>(Mint illegible.)</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Anastasius I	32	1			33
Justin I	94	8	7		109
Justin I and Justinian I . .	3				3
Justinian I	62	27	6		95
Justin II		1			1
Tiberius II	5	28	3		36
Maurice Tiberius	7				7
Phocas		2			2
Heraclius	1		1		2
(Ruler's name illegible) . .	24		1	12	37
TOTALS	228	67	18	12	325

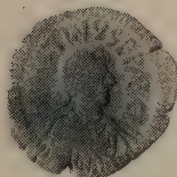
C. L.



6



12



129



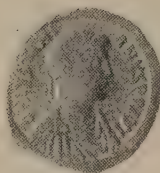
131



176



177



211



241



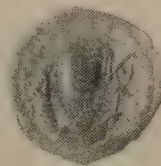
259



265



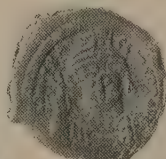
274



275



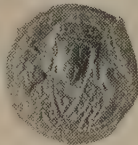
281



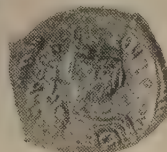
287



280



285

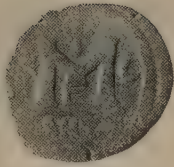


288

A HOARD OF BYZANTINE COINS



6



33



70



129



131



136



141



164



176



211



231



235



246



280



241



270



288

A HOARD OF BYZANTINE COINS

NOTE ON THE OBVERSE TYPE OF THE TETRADRACHMS OF THE SECOND REVOLT OF THE JEWS

THE type shows a structure resembling a temple-portico having four fluted columns with capitals apparently in Corinthian form and Attic bases, on podium represented by two horizontal lines connected by short verticals, the architrave being indicated by two lines, sometimes dotted. In



(See also Pl. XXXIII. 1)

the centre is the dotted outline of a chest, seen end-ways, showing semi-cylindrical lid, square side on which are two projecting bosses, and two short legs.

The type has been identified with the screen of the Tabernacle and the Ark;¹ alternatively the columns may be intended to show the Tabernacle, as on a fragment of the frieze at the ancient synagogue of Capernaum.² This fragment is believed to represent the

Tabernacle journeying in the wilderness.³ The representation apparently attempts to adapt contemporary ideas of architecture in stone to the description of the Tabernacle given in the Book of Exodus (ch. 26); it shows a small building with a barrel vaulted roof, a side having five fluted columns, with capitals and bases as on the coins, and an end consisting of a double (?) door with vertical panels; to conform with the barrel roof the panels end on a level with the springing and give place to a conch; the building is mounted on a wagon two wheels of which are seen.

Rogers describes the chest as 'The ark and mercy-seat symbolically represented'⁴ and adds that the two dots, or projecting bosses, are the ends of the staves upon which the Ark was carried; they could also be the rings in which the staves were inserted for carrying. The chest is of a type known in ancient Egypt from the old Kingdom onwards;⁵ Egyptian chests of this type usually have single bosses at the ends.

C. L.

¹ Hill, *British Museum Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Palestine*, p. 284; also pp. cv f., citing Rogers, *Num. Chron.*, 1911, pp. 205 ff.

² Kohl and Watzinger, *Antike Synagogen in Galilaea*, 1916, p. 34, Fig. 68; also Orfali, *Capernaum et ses ruines*, Paris, Picard, 1922, p. 36, Fig. 52.

³ Kohl and Watzinger (p. 194) describe it as the ceremonial coach of the Patriarch in Galilee, in the form of a Roman carucca.

⁴ *Num. Chron.*, 1911, p. 205.

⁵ Cf. Blackman, *The Rock Tombs of Meir*, Pt. IV, Pl. XIX, 2,—North Burial Chamber:—West Wall of Recess—chest in row 1. Also Carter and Mace, *The Tomb of Tut Ankh Amen*, Vol. I, Pl. XXI and Pl. LVIII.

COINS IN THE PALESTINE MUSEUM

(*Local varieties, unpublished or little known.*)

SELEUCID.

Æ. Head of Alexander Balas r. wearing diadem; dotted border.
 14 mm. ↑ *Reverse*: Aphlaston; on l. and r., upwards in four lines:
 1.42 grm. ΣΞΡ ΒΑΣΙΛΛΕΞ ΑΣΚ
 dotted border. (C. 39.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 1
 Struck at Ascalon and dated year 166 of the Seleucid era (= 147/6 B.C.)

MACCABAEAN.

Æ. Inscription in wreath:
 13 mm. ⲙ ⲉ ⲛ
 2.09 grm. ⲙ ⲙ ⲑ (— ⲓ — יהוחנן)
— ⲙ —
 ↑ *Reverse*: Double cornucopiae and poppy-head; dotted border. (C. 597.)
Pl. XXXVII, No. 2.
 John Hyrcanus I (?). The inscription is practically limited to the name; the characters are bigger than usual and were (apparently) unfamiliar to the die engraver. The *reverse* is well executed.

HERODIAN.

Æ. Inscription: ΒΑCΙΑ
 14 mm. ΕΥCH
 1 grm. [PΩ]ΔHC
 dotted border.
 ↘ *Reverse*: Anchor, in a wreath. (C. 354.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 3.

The inscription is almost complete but the form of the omega is not clear. Madden¹ published specimens on which the name was missing and attributed them to Herod I.

ROMAN PROCURATORS IN JUDAEA.

(a) Æ. Wreath containing: IOY
 16 mm. ΛΙΑ
 1.67 grm. dotted border.

¹ Madden, *Coins of the Jews* (1881), p. 113, No. 21.

↓ *Reverse*: Two cornucopiae, crossed, with caduceus between; above, traces of; [ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ]
in field, l. and r.: L Γ
dotted border. (70·1) Pl. XXXVII, No. 4.

(b) Æ. Wreath containing: KAI
15 mm. dotted border. CAP
1·81 grm.

↓ *Reverse*: Three lilies; in field, l. and r.: L Γ
dotted border. (72·1)

Two coins of Valerius Gratus, dated year 3 of Tiberius (= A.D. 16–17). The types of both are well known¹ but with obverse legends interchanged.²

Æ. Vine-branch,³ with leaf, bunch of grapes and tendril; below, from l.:
18 mm. אש סחג (שזעון)
3·17 grm. dotted border.

↓ *Reverse*: Lyre, chelys shaped, with three strings; around, from r.:
לף שג בלג שפ (ש ב לחר ישראל)

dotted border. (100·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 7.

Æ. Bunch of grapes with leaf on l.; around:
17 mm. לף שג בלג שפ (ש ב לחר ישראל)
5·27 grm. dotted border.

↓ *Reverse*: Palm-tree with two bunches of dates; across field:

סל	ף	א	לע
פג	דב	ז	רה
פ	פ	כ	ה

(אלעזר הכהן)

dotted border. (112·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 8.
(Second year with name of El'azar.)

Æ. AELIA CAPITOLINA.
Bust of HADRIAN r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass;
22 mm. around: -- AETR --
8·98 grm. dotted border.

↑ *Reverse*: Head of Jupiter Capitolinus (? with horns of Ammon) r.;
around: -- CAP

dotted border. (166(1)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 9.

¹ Hill, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins, Palestine*, pp. 252 f.

² KAI CAP is usually found on (a) and IOY AIA on (b), but an example of the latter with KAI CAP is recorded by de Saulcy, *Num. de la Terre Sainte*, Pl. III, No. 10.

³ Same *obverse* die as *B.M.C.*, p. 291, No. 20; *reverse* has different form of lyre (i.e. kithara).

Æ. Bust of ANTONINUS PIUS r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and
 29 mm. cuirass; around: IMPANTO NINVS AVGPPP
 16.14 grm. dotted border.

↑ *Reverse*: Wolf r. suckling the twins, on the base of a column inscribed:
 CAP
 above wolf: COA[E]
 dotted border. (176(1)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 10.

Æ. Bust of ANTONINUS PIUS r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and
 25 mm. cuirass; around: IMPANTON --- PPP
 14.94 grm. dotted border.

↙ *Reverse*: Wolf suckling the twins; on l., Venus standing r. resting l.
 hand on a shield; on r., Mars standing l. resting r. hand on a rudder;
 above: COL
 AEL
 in ex.: CAP
 dotted border. (176(2)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 11.

Æ. Bust of COMMODUS r. laureate; round:
 28 mm. IMPCA --- COMMODVS
 19.68 grm. dotted border.

↑ *Reverse*: CRISPINA (on l.) standing r., wearing a long garment with folds,
 and extending r. hand to grasp r. of Emperor (on r.) standing l., wearing
 toga; around: CRISPINAAV ---
 in ex.: CAC
 dotted border. (190(1)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 12.

Æ. Bust of COMMODUS r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass;
 25 mm. around: - [AVR]CO MOD --
 15.02 grm. dotted border.

↑ *Reverse*: Bust of Sarapis r., wearing kalathos and draped; around:
 [COLAE] LCAP
 dotted border. (192(2)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 13.

Æ. Bust of ELAGABALUS r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass;
 21 mm. around: IMPCM AV[R]ANTONI --
 7.53 grm. dotted border.

↑ *Reverse*: Bust of Sarapis, as on preceding; around:
 COLAELC. PCOMMPF
 dotted border. (201(1)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 14.



Æ. Bust of ELAGABALUS r. laureate, as on preceding; around:
 25 mm. --- MAV. ANTONIN -
 10.09 grm. dotted border.
 ↑ *Reverse*: City-goddess¹ standing l. with r. foot placed on uncertain object, wearing turreted crown, short chiton and mantle hanging down from l. shoulder, holding a human bust in r. hand, outstretched, and resting l. on spear; around:
 COLAELCAP COMMPE
 dotted border. (204(1)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 15

Æ. Bust of TRAJAN DECIUS r. laureate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass;
 27 mm. around:
 11.79 grm. IMPCGMESQTRADE ---
 dotted border.
 ↑ *Reverse*: Sarapis,² wearing kalathos, seated l. on throne, resting l. hand on sceptre and holding r. over (?Kerberos—obliterated by crack in flan); around:
 COLAEL K APCOMPF
 dotted border. (209(1)·1.) Pl. XXXVII, No. 16

Acknowledgement is due to the *British Museum Catalogue* for guidance in identifying and describing the types. C. L.

¹ Cf. types of Trajan Decius, *B.M.C.*, p. 99.

² Cf. types of Marcus Aurelius, *B.M.C.*, p. 88, No. 36.

A MEDIEVAL ARABIC DESCRIPTION OF THE HARAM OF JERUSALEM¹

(149) At a distance of forty-two ells to the west of this northern gate a platform was made, the height of which above the paved courtyard is a third of an ell. Its length from east to west is thirteen ells and a third, its width from south to north is ten ells. A domed octagonal chamber was built over it, called 'The Dome of the Ascension' (*qubbat al-mi'rāj*). Its door opens to the north, it (the door) is one ell and a third in width and two ells and a third in height. On the outside of the above-mentioned domed building are thirty columns of white marble supporting the corners (*arkān*). The height of each column above the base is two ells and two-thirds.

(Each) side of the octagon between the columns is covered with slabs of royal blue-veined marble. Three marble steps lead up to the door and similar (steps) down into the interior.

Its floor is covered with white marble and so also are the walls on the inside, as they are on the outside. Inside there are also eighteen columns. Above the aforementioned marble there are three half-windows similar to the plaster variety called *al-mukandaj*, and four of glass. Above the windows is the drum of the dome. Its width from east to west is seven ells, and from south to north six ells and a quarter. The width of its prayer niche is one ell and two-thirds. It stands on the edge of the platform on the southern side. The door and the flight of steps are at the rear on the northern side; people pray on the remaining portion of the platform. (150) From the apex of the dome to the floor is sixteen ells. Outside, on the top, is a fine cupola in the place of the crescent, supported by six small marble 'waxen' columns, each about an ell high.

From the west door to the top of the arches, which are opposite it at the far end of the court of the Dome of the Rock on the western side is eighteen ells and two-thirds. There are four arches springing from three columns of blue design, and two pillars. From these arches one descends by twenty-four steps into the Haram. It is eighty-five ells and a third from the edge of this flight of steps to the western wall—the one in which is the new gate, known at present as the Gate of the Bazaar (*bāb al-qaisāriyya*); also the Gate of Ablutions (*bāb al-miḍā'a*), and all the other western gates, which will be described, if God wills, when the Gates of the Haram are mentioned.

On this court appear seven cisterns, and over the mouth of each is a well-

¹ Continued from No. 1, pp. 44-51.

head of marble or dressed stone. There are nine openings to the cisterns. Among them, on the southern side, a well known as the Pomegranate (*rummāna*) has two openings, one in the court and the other on the lower level of the Haram, opposite the Mosque. On the eastern side are two wells, one known as the Thorn (*shauk*), and the other as the Rose Well (*bi'r al-ward*). The latter has two openings, both of them in the court of the Dome of the Rock. On the northern side is the well known as the 'Door of Paradise' (*bāb al-janna*). On the western side are three wells, one known as the Goblet (*ka's*) because there is a tall marble goblet over its mouth, another with two openings in the court, and another with a single mouth.

(151) Having mentioned the cisterns of the court we will now mention the cisterns in the lower level of the Haram and say (that):

In the lower part of the Haram are fifteen cisterns, six on the southern side, one near the Monastery of Fakhr ad-dīn (*zāwiya Fakhriyya*), one at the gate of the Mosque, one inside the eastern gate of the Mosque, called the Well of the Leaf (*bi'r al-warāqa*) which has two openings, one inside the gate of the Mosque and another one where the carpentry work of the Haram is done, the Black Well (*al-bi'r al-aswad*) with three openings through one of which one descends by steps, a cistern known as the 'Little Sea' (*al-buḥaira*) with two openings, and a cistern in the garden near the Eastern Gate which has two openings, one in the garden and the other outside.

On the eastern side are three cisterns, one near the Gate of Mercy (*bāb ar-raḥma*=Golden Gate) with two openings.

On the northern side there are three cisterns, the Well of the Pool of the Children of Israel (*bi'r birkat Banī Isrā'īl*), a cistern at the Gate of the Honour of the Prophets, and a cistern in the portico above which is the Monastery of the Levite (*zāwiyat al-Lāwī*), and the Monastery (*khānqāh*) of al-Is'ardī.

On the western side there are three cisterns, one in the Gate of the Banū Ghānim (*bāb al-Ghawānimeh*), another at the Gate of the Monastery of al-Manṣūr (*bāb ar-ribāṭ al-manṣūrī*) with two openings, one in the garden and the other outside. The latter is known as the cistern of Ibn 'Urwah, and a cistern at the Iron Gate (*bāb al-ḥadīd*) covered by the mats of the porticoes.

These twenty-two cisterns are full of water.

Besides these there are also three ruined and abandoned cisterns. One at the steps of the Balance, and another at the prayer-niche of 'Umar, and a third one under the olive-tree on the eastern side of the Haram.

(152) We have exhausted now the description of the Court of the Dome of the Rock and its contents.

We shall mention what there is inside the Haram by way of Mosques, places of pilgrimage, buildings, and the rest. Let us now begin by mentioning the Wall surrounding the whole of it.

Description of the southern wall and of the Mosques and other Buildings adjacent to it.

This wall begins on the western side with a platform the length of which measured from the prayer-niche northwards is six ells, and the width six and a half. In front is a prayer-niche, next to it on its eastern side is the door of the Zāwiya Fakhriyya, and the door of the Zāwiya Fakhriyya is followed on the eastern side by a platform ten and a quarter ells (long), three and a half wide. Next to this platform is the door of the Jāmi' al-Maghāribe. The length of the Jāmi' al-Maghāribe from its prayer-niche to the end of the corridor is thirty-one and a half ells, and its width eleven and a half. It has a fine prayer-niche resting on two fine columns of marble. Between the outside of the wall of this prayer-niche and the wall of the Jāmi' an-Nisā' there is a projection into the Zāwiya Fakhriyya which adjoins it. The length of the portico (of the Mosque) is eleven ells and two-thirds, and its width four and two-thirds.

On the inside of its eastern wall is a fine platform one ell and a half wide, eight ells and a half and a quarter and an eighth long.

In the thickness of the wall are fine cupboards for lamps and objects belonging to the guardians. It has one door opening to the north, four ells in width and five in height.

(153) We have used the expression Jāmi' al-Maghāribe because this name is the most commonly used. Had we said Masjid al-Maghāribe the people of Jerusalem would not have understood it; this is also the case with the Jāmi an-Nisā'. None of these are Jāmi's in which sermons are delivered, but each has a single Imam who conducts the five prayers there and nothing else.

At the side of the Jāmi' al-Maghāribe there is a large open space, and beyond that the Jāmi' an-Nisā'. The length of the latter from east to west is sixty-two ells and a half, and its width from south to north twenty-two ells and two-thirds. It consists of two aisles, the ceilings of which are made up of twelve vaults, each aisle has six vaults carried in the middle by six supports; in its façade there are five windows. The width of the first window is two ells and a half, and its depth in the wall three ells, which is the width of the whole wall at this place, its height is three ells and two-thirds. All the other windows are smaller. In its western wall there is a window opening on to the Maghāribe Quarter.

The door of this Mosque opens to the north, on each side are four twisted columns of white marble, their height above the base is two ells less a quarter.

In front of it there are two great walnut-trees, beneath them is a platform on which people pray.

One enters (the Mosque) through the aforesaid gate and descends five steps to the above-mentioned aisles. At a distance of twenty-seven ells to the east of the Jāmi' an-Nisā' is the western door of the Mosque known now as the Jāmi' al-Aqṣā.

(154) *Description of the Eastern Wall.* It has been mentioned that in the corner of the southern wall is the Cradle of Jesus, Peace be upon Him; to the north is a portico of six vaults, the platforms (*maṣṭaba*) of which, belonging to ancient structures, have been destroyed. Portions of its floor are covered with mosaics. It is forty-three ells in length and to the south is an open space extending as far as the Cradle of Jesus.

To the north of this portico, at a distance of three hundred ells, is the Mosque of the Gate of Mercy. Its length from east to west is thirty ells, and its width from south to north fourteen ells and a half. The width of its prayer-niche is three ells and a quarter. A single Imam prays there. (The Mosque) is vaulted with dressed stone so as to form six domes, two high ones and four saucer ones (resting) on two central columns of white flint and two central piers, the length of each column being eleven ells, and its circumference four ells and a half. This Mosque occupies the inner space between the two gates called 'The Gate of Mercy'.

These are two old gates. They have been blocked up. On both of them (hang) two leaves of wood covered on the outside with iron, each of them eleven ells high and six ells and a half wide. Behind each are two doors of the same description, except that they are covered with yellow ornamented copper. Both of them have been nailed to and cunningly locked. It is said that they are remains of Solomonic buildings. They have been called 'The Gates of Mercy'.

At the end of the eastern wall there is a portico sixteen ells and a half in length from south to north, seven and one-third from east to west. It is followed at the beginning of the northern wall by the 'Gate of the Tribes', if God wills, this will be mentioned later.

(155) In this eastern wall there is no gate at present through which the Haram is entered, nor was there any in olden times, except the two above-mentioned gates.

It is said that 'Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb, may God be satisfied with him, locked both of them when he conquered Jerusalem. They have not been opened up to the present. People have taken (land) outside this wall for a cemetery in which to bury their dead. The tomb of Shaddād b. Aus is there.

By the above-mentioned cemetery is a deep valley known as the Wādī

Jahannam, it is cultivated and there are vineyards and gardens. There is a road from there to a spring. In (this valley) are wonderful buildings and strange monuments, sculpture, and ancient places of worship. It is a pious foundation for the benefit of the Madrasa Şalāhiyya. The eastern limit of this Wadi is the Mount of Olives, of which it is said that from it God the Exalted raised Jesus, Peace be upon Him (into heaven). The Tomb of Rābi'a al-'Adawiyya is there, it is visited for a purpose. Between the eastern wall and the court of the Dome of the Rock are trees, olive, celtis, mulberry, and fig. There are about one hundred trees. People sit in their shade and pray.

(157) *Description of the Northern Wall and there are several Gates therein.* The first of them is on the eastern side, a gate called the 'Gate of the Tribes.' Adjoining it is the above-mentioned portico which forms the end of the eastern wall, the height of this gate is five ells, and its width three ells plus a half, plus a quarter, plus one-eighth.

On the western side adjacent to this gate is a vaulted portico having ten piers. Its length is seventy-two ells, and its width eight. Its façade has four windows overlooking the Birkat Banī Isrā'īl, an ancient and deep pool.

Adjacent to this portico is an open space through part of which flows water to the Birkat Banī Isrā'īl. Part of it is an open space upon which it was intended to build porticoes, but up till now they have not been finished. Its length is seventy-four ells.

Adjacent to this land is the Karīmiyya School. The porticoes in front of it have two walls, west and east, two arbours were made in front of it. The length of this school is twenty-five ells from east to west. In front of these porticoes a platform was made which one ascends by four steps which project into the Haram. Its length from south to north is sixteen ells. This school was built by Karīm ad-dīn 'Abd al-Karīm, Keeper of the Privy Purse of Sultan an-Nāṣir. Adjacent to the school is a gate called Bāb Ḥiṭṭa, its width is four ells and two-thirds, and its height eight ells. In front of it is a walk (158) paved with flag-stones, it is one hundred and seventy-eight ells in length, and five ells and a little more in width. From the end one goes up by steps to the three arches on two marble columns and two piers. Through these one enters the court of the Dome of the Rock.

On either side of the gate (Bāb Ḥiṭṭa) are two fine benches, each two ells wide, the eastern one abutting on the above-mentioned Karīmiyya School and the western one adjacent to a portico seventy-two ells long and of the width mentioned above.

In its wall there are three windows of the monastery (*ribāṭ*) of 'Alam ad-dīn ad-Dawādār. Commencing from the east there is a window facing the mausoleum of (al-Malik) al-Auḥad the Ayyubid.

Abutting on this portico is a gate known as the 'Gate of the Honour of the Prophets' (*bāb sharaf al-anbiyā'*). It is eight ells long and four wide. In front of the latter there is a walk similar to the one mentioned above. This was also mentioned before.

Abutting on this gate is a vaulted portico forty-seven ells long, seven ells and a half wide having eight piers. At the beginning of it there are two windows, one of them open, through which is reached the monastery of the Vizier Amīn ad-dīn, known as Amīn al-Mulk. Adjacent to both of them is a gate through which the Monastery of the Levite is entered. Adjacent to the gate is a platform with a cistern.

This portico is adjoined on the west by another having two vaults resting on three piers. It is nineteen ells and a half long and nine ells wide from north to south. Nowadays a few women here say the five prayers behind the Imam.

(159) Above this portico is the school of the Amir Saif ad-dīn al-Ḥājj Al-Malik, the polo-master, and the monastery of Majd ad-dīn al-Is'ardī, the merchant. At its beginning, near the cistern already mentioned, steps lead to the school and monastery mentioned above.

Adjacent to this portico is an open space on which there are no porticoes, it is in the shape of a high platform through the middle of which one goes down by six steps to the Haram.

At the highest point of this wall there are five windows of the school of the Amir 'Alam ad-dīn Sanjar al-Jāwli, may God have mercy upon him. There is no way from it to the Haram, and at the end of this open space towards the west there are two cells, each having a door opening to the south to the Haram. The interior of both is entirely inside the northern wall, and they are (cut in) the solid rock like caves, it is said that they were known of old as the Cave of Abraham. In the eastern one (of the two cells) is a fine window, and at the side of these two cells is the cell of the Shaikh of the Haram with two windows facing the Haram. It is sixteen ells long and opposite to it is a platform of the same length, and four ells and a third in width. Above this cell is another cell to which one ascends by a flight of seven steps to the edge of the door opening to the east.

Adjacent is a portico with two arches, fifteen ells in length from west to east, and nine and a half in width. Next to it is a very long staircase from the top of which a minaret is ascended as well as a house belonging to the Banū Jamā'a family. This minaret is at the farthest point of the western wall, it

is fifty-three ells high. In its upper part there are carved wooden railings, (the minaret) is crowned by thirty-one fine marble columns.

(160) *Description of the Western Wall.* It contains seven gates including the Gate of Ablutions, which at present is not in use. Opposite each gate is a big tree, either a celtis-tree or mulberry, and under which is a platform on which people pray or sit in the shade, except in the case of the Bāb al-Ghawānimeh which has nothing in front of it.

The wall begins at the above-mentioned minaret.

The first of the gates from this side is the Bāb al-Ghawānimeh, it is four ells in length and three in width. Ten steps lead up to it from the Haram. On its northern side is a cell for the doorkeeper, projecting about five ells into the Haram. From the end of this cell to the above-mentioned minaret is thirty-five ells, and from the above-mentioned gate, at a distance of eighteen ells in a southerly direction, is a fine door leading to a cell in the thickness of the wall, where some of the devotees live. At a distance of twenty-four ells from the side of this cell, and below a house founded as a Waqf by 'Alā' ad-dīn al-A'mā, is a garden with trees and vines.

This man was a superintendent of the Haram with the rank of a Commander, he left some beautiful monuments in the Haram: places of assembly and buildings.

The length of the garden in a northerly direction is forty-five ells, and the width a little over seven ells.

From the end of the garden to the farthest point of the wall—which is the above-mentioned minaret—is an open space without porticoes. Abutting on this garden to the south is a large gate called the Gate of ar-ribāṭ al-Manṣūrī, it is six ells long and five and a half wide. In front of it is a walk by which is reached the flight of steps leading to the court of the Dome of the Rock opposite the Iron Gate to be mentioned presently.

(161) At the side of the above-mentioned gate, in a northerly direction, is an arch (resting) on two pillars, its length is nine ells and its width that of the garden and the other porticoes adjacent to it. This arch is the first of the arches in the Western Wall.

In the thickness of the wall, which at the beginning is the thickness of the pier, a small cell was made for the guardian and the doorkeeper of the above-mentioned gate.

In those days the Superintendent and his officials used to sit under this arch in order to examine the affairs (of the people). Next to the afore-mentioned gate (is a portico) the width of which is the width of the porticoes, and its length one hundred and eight ells. It spans sixteen pillars. About ten ells from

the beginning is the window of a hall which serves as lodgings for the Superintendent of the pious foundations of the Haram. It is a waqf of the Haram. At the end (of the portico) is a fine cell used as a living room by the guardian and as a store-room for lamps.

A gate called the 'Iron Gate' comes next. Its height is four ells and a half, its width two and two-thirds. In front of it is a paved walk by which a flight of steps leading to the court of the Dome of the Rock is reached. Its width is twenty-three ells and a half and it has twenty-one steps. On top of it there are no arcades as on the other flights of steps.

Next to this gate is a portico with eight pillars, fifty-eight ells long and equal in width to the other porticoes. At the end of it is a fine door leading to the cell of one of the devotees.

Next to this portico is a big gate recently made and newly opened to which ten steps lead down, on either side of it are platforms, each seven ells long, and an ell and two-thirds wide; (162) it is well built, eight ells in height and five in width(!). It has arches ornamented on both sides with coloured stone and a band of inscription in gold engraved in the stone. Its doors are covered with fretted copper-gilt and are well built and decorated. From it the new bazaar street is reached consisting of two rows of shops, some of them pious foundations for the benefit of the Haram, and some of them for the madrasa and khānqāh, both constructed by the Amir Saif ad-dīn Tankiz, God's Mercy be upon him; if God wills they will be mentioned later.

To the side of this gate is a portico resting on two very large piers, which is fifteen ells in length and seven ells and two-thirds in width (measured) to the far side of either pier, and five ells and a half to the near side. In its façade is a window of a hall which is a pious foundation of the Haram. To the side of the window is a fine cell for the guardian and doorkeeper. At the side of this portico is the Gate of Ablutions, it consists of two lavatories, one for women and one for men. The lavatory for men contains twenty-three rooms and a large fountain. On the top of the lavatory for women are lodgings leased for the benefit of the pious foundations of the Haram.

Four steps lead from the ground level of the Haram to the Gate of Ablutions. The height of the gate is four ells and two-thirds, its width three and an eighth. After this there are seven steps leading to a longish corridor by which one reaches the lavatory for men and the flight of steps to the upper floor of the lavatory for women. The lavatory for women is at the beginning of the corridor to the right as one enters.

Adjacent to the Gate of Ablutions is a portico sixty-three ells long, and seven and a half wide, spanning nine pillars.

(163) Here in the thickness of the wall are two doors leading to two cells, one of them for the guardian and the other for a devotee. At the end (of the wall) on the southern side is a prayer-niche abutting on the minaret. One prayer is said there by a single Imam. Next to it is the minaret belonging to the Haram, forty-eight ells high, in its upper part are two wooden railings, it is crowned with eight fine marble columns.

Adjacent to the minaret are two doors, the northern one is closed and nailed up, the minaret adjoins it. The open door is called the 'Gate of the Chain' (*Bāb as-Silsileh*), it was known of old as Bāb as-Saḥara, it is five ells and a third wide, and eight and a half high; so is the closed one. In front of this gate is a walk by which the flight of steps to the court of the Dome of the Rock, opposite the Mu'azzamiyya, is reached, it measures seventy-seven ells and a quarter. Next to the gate is a portico spanning ten pillars, fifty-seven ells in length, and seven and a quarter in width, the height of its arch is ten ells and a half. It is similar in height to the ceilings of the other porticoes of the Haram.

This portico has two windows to the Madrasa Tankiziyya, the shutters of both are of ebony and ivory; inside is the school. Above (the portico) is the Khānqāh Tankiziyya. At the end is a fine door leading to the upper floor of the madrasa and the lodgings of sufis. At the end of the piers are six large granite columns.

Next to this portico, on the south, is a platform one ell high, thirty-eight ells less an eighth in length from south to north, and having the same width as the above-mentioned portico.

On measuring thirty-three ells from this platform you will find the 'Gate of the Maghāribe Quarter,' it is three ells and a quarter wide, and four ells and a half high.

(164) At a distance of three ells from the above-mentioned gate is a platform. It forms the end of the western wall and the beginning of the southern. This platform is adjacent to the Zāwiya al-Fakhriyya which is at the beginning of the southern wall from the west. It has been mentioned before.

Having exhausted the description of the surrounding wall we shall now mention, as we promised, what it contains besides the court of the Dome of the Rock.

We will begin with what is to be found below the court of the Dome of the Rock. There are nine cells, one has been made into a storeroom for the provisions of the Haram, three of them are on the southern side, some of them having at their doors platforms and arbours. Here are the doors of the Portico of al-Mu'azzam, below his madrasa. It is used as a praying place for Hanbalites with a single Imam. On its eastern side there are two storerooms in which the oil of the Haram and the provisions are stored.

On the eastern side are four cells below the court of the Dome of the Rock, in front of the doors of some of them a garden was made and planted with trees. On the northern side are neither cells nor storerooms.

On the western side are two cells, one of them has been made into a store-room for the provisions of the Haram. In it are doors leading to the Portico of al-Mu'azzam, and opposite the doors of the Portico of al-Mu'azzam, on the western side is the Qubbat Mūsa, Peace be upon him. It stands in front of the Bāb as-Silsileh and the Portico of the Hanbalites. Between the platform on which it stands and the Bāb as-Silsileh it is twenty-eight ells. The platform is twenty-four ells in length from south to north, and twenty-one ells and a half in width from east to west, and half an ell high. On the southern side of the platform is the above-mentioned Qubbeh, its length on the outside from south to north is (165) ten ells, and its width from east to west the same. The height of the drum on the outside of the platform is eight ells. Inside, this domed building contains a floor paved with marble.

Its door opens to the north, its width is an ell and a half, its height two ells and two-thirds. On either side are two iron gratings, the height and width of the door. In each side (-wall) it has two iron window-gratings. On each grating hangs a pair of shutters. The dome is carried by supports, between each wall and the next is the arch of a vault. Above the drum of the dome is another drum containing five glass windows. Above the second drum is the vaulted dome, its approximate height from the top of the second drum is eight ells. It is completely without marble columns, even at the sides of the prayer-niche.

Description of the Qubbat Sulaimān, Peace be upon him. This domed building is on the northern side of the Haram. It is in a line with the cistern and the flight of steps by which al-Khānqāh al-Is'ardiyya and the Madrasa of Saif ad-dīn Al-Malik are reached.

From the front of the cistern to the door of the Qubbeh it is forty-eight ells. The door opens to the north, it is two ells and a half high, and one ell and an eighth wide. It is flanked by two marble columns and two platforms, a right one and a left. The length of each is five ells and a quarter, and the width the same.

On either side of the above-mentioned door are two windows overlooking these two platforms, the height of each is two ells and two-thirds, and the width an ell and two-thirds.

The octagonal domed building is entered by this door, all sides of the octagon are blocked. There are twenty-four marble columns, each column is two ells and a half high above its base. In each of the eight blocked octagonal sides

(166) are four columns carrying the marble slabs which is (part) of the arch of the arcades. The prayer-niche is flanked by two fine columns, each of them an ell and a half high.

At the end of the columns, that is, at the end of the drum of the dome, there are glass windows in the circumference (of the drum). The dome is six ells and a half in diameter. The height from the apex of the dome to the ground is twenty ells.

To the right of the (man) praying, at the prayer-niche, is a small piece of rock two ells and a quarter long, from the southern side an ell wide, from the northern one two-thirds of an ell. Visitors pray at it. It is said that it is one of the (structural) remains of Solomon and that a prayer (said) there is answered.

On the outside of the southern wall of this domed building are two marble columns. These two columns complete the thirty columns which are in this domed building.

Description of the meeting-place built by Solomon, Peace be upon him, now called Solomon's Stable.

The Vizier Tāj ad-dīn said: this meeting-house is built more wonderfully and more solidly than the Mosque above. Inside the Khānqāh Ṣalāḥiyya (which is near the pulpit for preaching, where a shaikh at present resides, known as al-Khatnī, after whom it is now called) there are two flights of steps, one of thirty-six steps leading down to part of the above-mentioned meeting-house, and another of fifty-four steps leading down to the remaining part of the above-mentioned meeting-house.

He said: The place has much light because of the many apertures and cleverly built windows which have been made in it. It consists of porticoes, the vaults of which are carried by columns of flint and pillars. The width of these aisles is from south to north, some of them are eight ells wide, others are nine, (167) others ten. The height of the vaults, from the ground on which the doors are to the top of the Wadi of 'Ain Silwān, is in parts approximately twenty ells high and in parts approximately fifteen.

It is said that through one of these gates the Prophets used to enter.

In one of its piers is a ring to which, it is said, Burāq was tethered during the night-journey.

All these porticoes run from east to west; some of them, being accessible, made the measuring of their length possible, it was approximately ninety-three ells; some of them could not be measured as their length was divided by walls; some of them are, in our time, filled with dust; some of them are storerooms, and some of them are lodgings and accessories for the inhabitants of the above-mentioned Khānqāh.

He said: Language is too poor to exhaust the description of this meeting-house, but places to which access can be gained, and projecting parts which could be reached by walking, indicate that the building (*buq'a*) called the Jāmi' (i.e. the Masjid al-Aqṣā), now the place of the (Friday) Sermon, and the Jāmi' an-Nisā', as well as most of the walks in the Haram and the trees planted there, are all over these arches and piers.

I said: I entered some of these places and I saw there wonderful buildings, enough to fill the eye. I entered them through the Zāwiya, known as the Lodgings of al-Khutnī, and then passed on to the vineyards and (the place) outside the Mosque.

Translated by L. A. M.

(To be continued.)

CONCISE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE

AS implied by the title, this bibliography includes accounts of spade-work only. Exploration without actual digging is excluded. It is, however, not confined to excavations conducted by scholars on behalf of scientific institutions, but includes also references to the results of illicit digging by peasants or dealers and their agents.

Experience has shown that, useful as a full bibliography is, an absolutely complete bibliography in most cases lacks lucidity. We have therefore excluded all works of popular character where scientific reports are available, all reviews, all articles devoted to single objects found in excavations (such as the many articles about the main inscription of 'Ein Dūk, or the inscription on an ossuary from Bethphage), and, last but not least, summaries, which (very useful as they mostly are, if published during or a short time after the field-work) would be of little value in a work like this. The spelling of names of sites is based on the transliteration system adopted by the Government. For the sake of convenience an index giving the names of sites in other spellings will follow. Names of sites with which English readers are well acquainted either from the Bible or from current works of history, e.g. Bethlehem, Jericho, Carmel, Tiberias, are given in their Europeanized form only.

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Excavations conducted by the Benedictine Fathers of the Dormitio, Jerusalem, in 1916.

Gisler, Mauritius: 'Das Grab des hl. Erzmärtyrers Stephanus' (in *HL*, January 1917), pp. 15-21, 1 Fig.

Abel, F. M.: 'Une chapelle byzantine à Beit el-Djemal' (in *RB*, 1919), pp. 244-8, 2 Figs.

Gisler, Maurice: ΚΑΦΑΡΓΑΜΑΛΑ *The burial place of St. Stephen the Proto-Martyr and S.S. Nicodemus, Gamaliel, Abibo, rediscovered at Beitgemâl, Palestine, by the Salesian Fathers of Dom Bosco*, 1923, 33 pp., 23 illus.

BEIT SĀHŪR

Excavated by the Benedictine Fathers of the Dormitio, Jerusalem, in 1908.

Hänsler, Heinrich: 'Archäologisches aus Jerusalems Umgebung' (in *HL*, 1908), pp. 187-93, illus.

BEIT SŪRĪK

Mosaic pavement casually discovered, and immediately afterwards almost entirely destroyed.

Vincent, H.: 'Une mosaïque avec inscription à Beit Sourik' (in *RB*, 1901), pp. 444-8, 1 Fig.

Clermont-Ganneau, Ch.: 'L'inscription en mosaïque de Beit Sourik' (in *RAO*, V, 1903), pp. 46-9, Pl. III B.

BEITĪN

Soundings made by the American School of Oriental Research in 1927.

Albright, W. F.: 'A trial excavation in the Mound of Bethel' (in *BASOR*, No. 29, 1928), pp. 9-11.

BETH ALPHA

Excavations conducted by the Hebrew University in 1929.

Sukenik, E. L.: 'בית הכנסת העתיק שבבית-אלפא (הודעה לפי שעה)' [The Ancient Synagogue at Beth-Alpha. (Preliminary Report)] (in *Tarbiš*, Vol. I, 1929), pp. 111-17, Pls. I-V.

BETH PELET

See Tall el Fāri'a.

BETH SHEAN

See Beisān.

BETH SHEMESH

See 'Ein Shams.

BETHANY

Casual discovery by Passionist Fathers in 1914.

Vincent, H.: 'Un hypogée cananéen à Béthanie' (in *RB*, 1914), pp. 438-41, Fig. 9.

BETHAR

See Battir.

BETHLEHEM

Casual discovery in 1894.

Séjourné, Paul-M.: 'Chronique de Jérusalem. Découverte d'une nécropole chrétienne à Bethléem' (in *RB*, 1895), pp. 439-444, Fig. 1.

Casual discovery in 1923.

Cheneau, Paul: 'L'ancien carillon de Bethléem' (in *RB*, 1923), pp. 602-7, Pls. XII-XIV, 1 Fig.

BETHPHAGE

Excavated in 1910.

Orfali, Gaudence: 'Un hypogée juif à Bethphagé' (in *RB*, 1923), pp. 253-60, Pl. V, Figs. 1-6.

Casual discovery in 1927.

Barrois, A.: 'Tombe récemment découvertes à Jérusalem. 2. Tombe chrétienne à Bethphagé' (in *RB*, 1928), p. 262, Fig. 2.

CAPERNAUM

See Talhūm.

CARMEL

See Mount Carmel.

DEIR DAKHLE

Casual discovery in 1919.

Drake, F. M.: 'A recently discovered mosaic' (in *Burlington Magazine*, Vol. XXXIV, 1919), pp. 144 f., Pl.

DORA

See Tantūra.

ED DAWEIMA

Casual discovery of the tombs in 1887.

Van Kasteren, J. P.: 'Neuentdeckte Grabkammern.' I. In ed-duweimi (in *ZDPV*, 1889), pp. 24-7, Figs. 1-3.

'EIN 'ARRŪB

Casual discovery in 1902.

Barton, George A.: 'The Mosaic recently found at 'Ain 'Arrûb' (in *Journal of Biblical Literature*, XXII, 1903), pp. 41-4, 1 Fig.

'EIN DŪK

Casual discovery by a bombshell during military operations in 1918.

Clermont-Ganneau, Charles: 'La mosaïque juive de 'Ain Douq' (in *CAIBL*, 1919), pp. 87-120, 1 Fig.

Excavations conducted by the École Biblique of Jerusalem in 1919 and 1920.

Vincent, H.: 'Le sanctuaire juif d' 'Ain Douq' (in *RB*, 1919), pp. 532-63, 2 Figs.

Vincent, L. H.: 'Le sanctuaire juif d' 'Ain-Douq' (in *RB*, 1921), pp. 442 f., Pl. VIII, Fig. 2.

Vincent, L. H., et Carrière, B.: 'La synagogue de Noarah' (in *RB*, 1921), pp. 579-601, Pls. XV, XVI, 1 Facs.

'EIN SHAMS

Excavations conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1911 and 1912.

Mackenzie, Duncan: 'The ancient site of 'Ain Shems, with a memorandum on the prospects of excavation' (in *QSt.*, 1911), pp. 69-79, 1 Pl., 3 Figs.

—: 'The Fund's excavations at 'Ain Shems' (in *QSt.*, 1911), pp. 139-42, 1 Pl., pp. 169-72.

—: 'The excavations at 'Ain Shems, June-July, 1912' (in *QSt.*, 1912), pp. 171-8.

—: 'The Excavations at Ain Shems' (in *PEF Annual*, Vol. I, 1911), pp. 40-94, Pls. VII-XIV, 28 Figs. (Vol. II, 1912-13), 104 pp., Front., Pls. I-LXI, 11 Figs.

Excavations conducted by the Haverford College from 1928 onwards.

Grant, Elihu: 'Work at Beth Shemesh in 1928' (in *QSt.*, 1928), pp. 179-81.

——: *Beth Shemesh (Palestine)*. Progress of the Haverford Archaeological Expedition. Haverford, 1929.

——: 'The Haverford College Excavations at ancient Beth Shemesh, 1928' (in *QSt.*, 1929), pp. 201-10, Pls. I-III.

——: 'Beth Shemesh, 1930' (in *QSt.*, 1930), p. 133 f.

EMMAUS

See 'Imwās.

GAZA

Casual discovery in 1910.

Macalister, R. A. S. and Knesevich, Emil G.: 'An old sarcophagus at Gaza' (in *QSt.*, 1910), pp. 294-6, 2 Figs.

Vincent, H.: 'Un hypogée hellénistique à Gaza' (in *RB*, 1910), pp. 575 f., 2 Figs.

Holes in the Northern Escarpment of the Mound dug out between 1911 and 1920.

Garstang, J.: 'The Walls of Gaza' (in *QSt.*, 1920), pp. 156 f.

Excavations carried out by the British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem, in 1922.

Phythian-Adams, W. J.: 'Reports on Soundings at Gaza, &c.' (in *QSt.*, 1923), pp. 11-14.

——: 'Second Report on Soundings at Gaza' (in *QSt.*, 1923), pp. 18-30, 5 Figs.

GERAR

See Tall Jamma.

GERIZIM

See Mount Gerizim.

GEZER

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1902.

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'First Quarterly Report of the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1902), pp. 317-75, 11 Pls., 23 Figs.

——: 'Second Quarterly Report of the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 7-50, 10 Pls., 5 Figs.

Macalister, Alex.: 'The bodies of the second burial cave' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 50 f.

Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'Third Quarterly Report of the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 107-25, 3 Pls., 6 Figs.

——: 'Fourth Quarterly Report of the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 195-231, 4 Pls., 16 Figs.

——: 'Fifth Quarterly Report of the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 299-322, 6 Pls., 7 Figs.

Macalister, A.: 'Report on the human remains found at Gezer 1902-3' (in *QSt.*, 1903), pp. 322-6.

- Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'Sixth Quarterly Report on the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1904), pp. 9-26, 3 Pls., 8 Figs.
 —: 'Seventh Quarterly Report on the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1904), pp. 107-27, 4 figs.
 —: 'Eighth Quarterly Report on the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1904), pp. 194-228, 6 Pls., 9 Figs.
 Pinches, Theophilus G.: 'The fragment of an Assyrian tablet found at Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1904), pp. 229-36, 2 Pls., illus.
 Macalister, R. A. Stewart: 'Supplementary notes on the Eighth Report' (in *QSt.*, 1904), pp. 355-7.
 —: 'Ninth Quarterly Report on the excavation of Gezer' (in *QSt.*, 1904), pp. 320-54, 4 Pls., 8 Figs.
 —: *The Excavation of Gezer 1902-5 and 1907-9*, 3 Vols., London, 1912. XXIV, 401 pp., Pl., illus.; XVI, 488 pp., Pl., illus. [with Index], 15 pp., front., 226 Pls.

HARBAJ

See Tall el Harbaj.

'IMWĀS

Excavations conducted by Captain Guillemot in 1876(?).

Guillemot, J. B.: 'Emmaus-Amoas' (in *Missions Catholiques*, March 1882), pp. 103-6, illus.

Excavations conducted by the École Biblique et Archéologique Française in 1924.

Vincent, L. H.: 'Fouilles de l'École à la Basilique d'Amwas' (in *RB*, 1926), pp. 117-21, Pl. III.

IRBID

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1865.

Wilson, Charles W.: 'Notes on Jewish Synagogues in Galilee' (in *QSt.*, 1869) pp. 37-42, especially p. 40 (copied almost verbatim in *Special Papers*, pp. 294-9).

Kohl, Heinrich und Watzinger, Carl: *Antike Synagogen in Galilaea* (29. Wiss. Veröffentlichung der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, 1916), pp. 59-70, Figs. 112-35, Pls. VIII, IX.

'ĪSAWIYA

Cistern cleared by Sir [then Mr.] John Gray Hill in 1899.

Gray Hill: 'A remarkable cistern and newly discovered spring at Aîsâwîyeh' (in *QSt.*, 1899), pp. 45 f., 1 Fig.

JERICHO

Excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1869.

Warren, Charles: *Notes on the Valley of the Jordan and Excavations at Ain es Sultān*. London 1869.

Excavations started by the Ministry of Education, Vienna, and continued by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in 1907, 1908.

Sellin, Ernst: Kurzer vorläufiger Bericht über eine Probeausgrabung in Jericho (in *MuNDPV*, 1907), pp. 65-71, Figs. 5, 6.

(Sellin, Ernst, Watzinger, Carl, and Langenegger, Felix:) 'Vorläufige Nachrichten über die Ausgrabung in Jericho im Frühjahr 1908' (in *MDOG*, 39, Dec. 1908), pp. 1-41, 18 Figs., 2 Pls.

(Sellin, Ernst, Watzinger, Carl, and Nöldeke, Arnold:) 'Vorläufige Nachrichten über die Ausgrabung in Jericho im Frühjahr 1909' (in *MDOG*, 41, Dec. 1909), pp. 1-36, 2 Pls., 15 Figs.

Sellin, Ernst und Watzinger, Carl: *Jericho. Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen* (22. Wissenschaftl. Veröffentlichung der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft 1913), IV, 190 pp., 4 Plans, 219 Figs., 45 Pls.

Casual discovery in the Garden of the Russian Hospice, a few years prior to 1911.

Abel, F.-M.: 'Le tombeau de l'higoumène Cyriaque à Jericho' (in *RB*, 1911), pp. 286-9, 1 Fig., p. 440.

Excavations conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund since 1930.

Garstang, John: 'Jericho. Sir Charles Marston's Expedition of 1930' (in *QSt.*, 1930), pp. 123-32, Pls. I-X.

JERUSALEM

Will be published later.

JIFNĀ

Casual discovery in 1912.

Vincent, Hugues: 'Un hypogée juif à Djifneh' (in *RB*, 1913), pp. 103-6, Fig. 11.

Casual discovery.

Abel, F.-M.: 'Une villa romaine à Djifna' (in *RB*, 1923), pp. 111-14, Figs. 3, 4.

EL JISH

Soundings conducted by the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in June 1905.

Kohl, Heinrich und Watzinger, Carl: *Antike Synagogen in Galilaea* (29. Wiss. Veröffentlichung der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, 1916), pp. 107-11, Figs. 204-17, Pl. XV.

L. A. M.

(*To be continued.*)

THE NAME OF KHĀN EL AḤMAR, BEISĀN

A FEW minutes walk to the east of the railway-station at Baisan are the ruins of a large building, once a caravanseraï, since used as a temporary shelter for Bedouins working in the vicinity.

As early as 1874 Guérin¹ drew attention to this monument, later it was measured and eventually published by the Survey Party of the Palestine Exploration Fund,² and quite recently the Arabic inscription commemorating its foundation by Salār in Jumādā I, 708 (October–November 1308) was published by the Rev. Père J. A. Jaussen O.P.³ The caravanseraï has been visited by many travellers and pilgrims, and mention of it is frequently made in literature, either without a name being given⁴ or under the names Khān el Aḥmar ('the red caravanseraï')⁵ or Khān el Aḥmār,⁶ the later having been translated as 'the caravanseraï of the asses'.

The spelling Khān el Aḥmar, given by the authorities quoted above and supported by local pronunciation of to-day, is undoubtedly correct. Why then should the Survey Party have adopted a spelling, and consequently a translation, presupposing a form which occurs neither in classical nor vulgar Arabic? There must have been some good reason for this assumption. Obviously the name must have been misheard in an unconscious effort to explain away the difficulty arising out of the fact that a building on which nothing red is to be seen should be called the Red Caravanseraï. Or it might be asked whether there was something in the building in the past which might have been the origin of the adjective, such as the green tiles to which Yeshil Jāmi' owes its name, or the blue ones after which the Gök Jāmi' is called. Khān el Aḥmar is not in a good state of preservation,⁷ but there is enough of it left to show that neither its walls nor its roof were of red stone; moreover,

¹ *Description de la Palestine, Samarie*, I, p. 299.

² *Memoirs*, II. 119 f. and fig.

³ 'Inscription arabe du Khān al-Aḥmar à Beisān <Palestine>' (in *BIFAO*. XXII, 1923, pp. 99 ff.).

⁴ Burckhardt, *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*, London, 1822, p. 343 ('a large khan'), copied verbatim by Robinson, *Biblical Researches*, London, 1841, Vol. III, p. 175; Guérin, l.c. ('Khan Musulman').

⁵ Seetzen, *Reisen II*, p. 165 ('chān el āchmar'); Baedeker, *Palestine and Syria*, 1912, p. 241 ('Khān el-Ahmar'); *La Palestine*, Guide historique et pratique par des professeurs de Notre-Dame de France à Jérusalem, 1922, p. 655 ('caravansérail rouge'); Jaussen, l.c. ('Khān al-Aḥmar'); Thomsen, *Palästina-Literatur*, IV, p. 682 ('chān el-aḥmar'); Rowe, *The Topography and History of Beth-Shan*, p. 3 ('Khān el-'Ahmar').

⁶ *Name List*, p. 162; *Memoirs*, l. c.

⁷ Cf. Rowe, l. c., Pl. 10.

Conder's description based on observations made in 1874, makes any such suggestion impossible.

I think we shall be safe in assuming that it is not the colour of parts of the building, but that of the soil which gave the caravanseraï its name. Among the buildings erected by Salār, a list of which is given at the end of a biography of his friend Sanjar el Jāwlī,¹ this caravanseraï is referred to as² خان... بحمرة بیسان 'the caravanseraï on the red ground of Beisān'. That the soil of the plateau on which the khan was erected is red has been noted by European scholars too,³ but that the soil gave the name to the building has not been suggested before. Yet it is not the only example of its kind. There is another and more famous Khān el Aḥmar in Palestine, better known to Europeans as the 'Inn of the Good Samaritan' half-way along the Jerusalem-Jericho road, which owes its name not to its appearance but to the red soil on which it stands, just as the Chastel Rouge of the Crusaders, immediately above it, was in all probability not red itself, but so called after the red hillock on which it was built.⁴

Other examples are furnished by the names of the following sites: Birkat el Beidā (P.E.F. Map, Sheet VI.O.g. 6-5), 'Ein el Beidā (IV. Q.e. 4-4), 'Ein es Saudā (IX.Q.k. 5-3) and Khirbat el Ḥamrā (IX.P.I. 10-5), all of them called after the colour of their surroundings and not after the colour of the water in the case of springs or that of stones in the case of buildings.

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¹ Ṣafadī, *A'yān*, s. v. (MS. Berlin, fo. 49^v, l. ult.); Maqrīzī, *Khīṭaṭ*, II, p. 398, l. 4 from bottom (ed. A.H. 1326, vol. IV, p. 248, l. 11) where رسلان is a scribe's error for رسلان.

² The Berlin MS. has نيسان an obvious mistake for بیسان.

³ Guérin, l. c., 'sur un plateau . . . dont le sol est rougeâtre'; Picard, 'Zur Geologie der Bēsān-Ebene' (in *ZDPV*, 1929, p. 46) 'Im gleichen Landschaftsabschnitt findet man . . . rotbraunen . . . Kalk'.

⁴ The outer layer of stones having been stripped off it is impossible to assure that it was not built of the hard red limestone, locally known as 'mizzī aḥmar' or 'mizzī yahūdī', which is very common in the district of Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM: ANCIENT STREET-LEVELS IN THE TYROPOEON VALLEY WITHIN THE WALLS

THE main drainage of Jerusalem-within-the-walls has hitherto depended upon a sewer crossing the City from north to south along the western slope of the central cleft which formerly separated the eastern and western hills, viz. the Tyropoeon Valley of Josephus, now indicated by a main thoroughfare still called the Valley Street (*Ṭarīq al-Wād*). The sewer follows a more direct course than the street. Beginning just outside the Damascus Gate (*Bāb al-ʿAmūd*) at St. Paul's Hospice, now used as central Government offices, it follows the street almost as far as 'David' Street, *Ṭarīq Bāb as-Silsila*, the main thoroughfare which descends from the Jaffa Gate (*Bāb al-Khaṭīl*) to the Haram; here the street is diverted. They meet again outside the 'Wailing Wall' Synagogue and separate again before reaching the south wall, the street twisting towards the Dung Gate (*Bāb al-Maghāribeh*), the sewer going straight on to empty a little to the west of it. Here its contents are jealously shared by the market gardeners of Silwan upon the slopes of the eastern hill which was formerly Ophel. At the synagogue the sewer is joined by the corresponding side drain falling from the Jaffa Gate. Above this junction and on either side of 'David' Street the main sewer has recently collapsed at several points owing to the cumulative pressure of debris and buildings piled up against the street, which is itself carried several metres higher than the surrounding level by part of the ancient viaduct known after its discoverer as 'Wilson's Arch'. The Municipality of Jerusalem have consequently decided to carry out a thorough reconstruction of this section of the sewer. To divert the flow during these operations a pumping shaft has been sunk northwards or up-stream at the nearest convenient point in the Valley Street, about 25 metres south of *Sūq al-Qaṭṭānīn*, the central western entrance to the Haram. In this shaft two ancient street levels have been discovered (Fig. 1).

The upper one was found 2.90 metres below the present roadway.¹ It was found almost intact, a pavement of large flag-stones, not uniform in size but averaging more than a metre square and about 30 cm. thick. They were laid diagonally and irregularly bonded (Fig. 2), and are of the hard, whitish limestone locally known as *mizzī helū*. The pavement rests almost directly on the

¹ For comparison with Warren's map, *Excavations at Jerusalem*, P.E.F., London, 1884, this is 728.38 metres = 2,389.8 feet above mean sea-level. His rock contour following the street is given as 2,399 feet.

CILL ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL 731.445 m. arch of the sewer. If this was

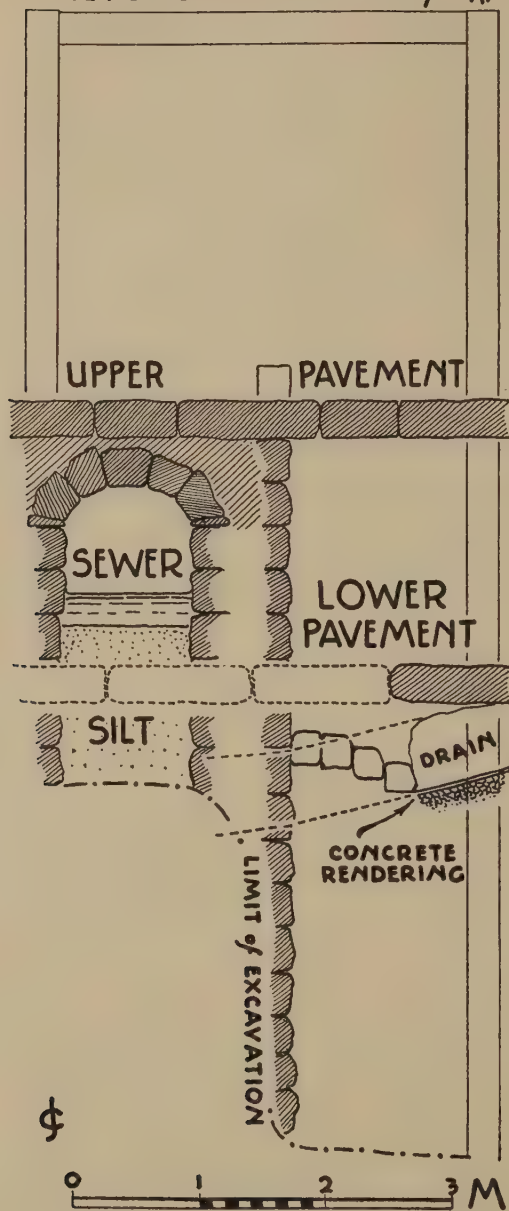


FIG 1

placed centrally as was usual, the street must have been more than 5.50 m. wide, since the shafting does not quite reach its western edge. The paving stones were raised in order to get at the sewer and the excavation continued in the western half of the shaft between the sewer wall and the western side of the frame in order to provide a sump for pumping. 2.10 m. lower down the remains of another pavement were discovered.¹ There were three flag-stones in position, projecting either from the western or northern side of the cutting (Fig. 3). Both in size and material they resembled the upper ones; unlike them they were laid square to the sewer, not diagonally, and they were not so closely bedded. When they were removed there were no others to be seen on either side of the shaft. The south-west corner was quite empty until digging was resumed. Then a drain appeared immediately under the level of the stones just removed. It projected only 40 cm. from the western face, falling towards the sewer wall. It was built of light rubble rendered in hard lime concrete unmixed with any ground pottery, and contained a deposit of sticky grey clay. From fragments of this concrete found near the sewer wall making an

¹ 726.28 m. = 2,382.9 feet above m. s. l.

outward bend it appears to have been splayed, presumably where it joined a former sewer at the lower level. The gap between the sewer wall and its broken end was filled with four long stones, abutting and stepping down from the wall, possibly as a footing. In the hope of reaching rock the excavation was prolonged to a depth of 9 metres below the present roadway and the soil probed to a total depth of $10\frac{1}{2}$ metres without finding it.¹ So far as could be determined the sewer wall continued though little better than packing; above it had consisted of rather light, roughly dressed ashlar faces holding a rubble core, set in mud mortar. Here then it is scarcely less than 7 metres tall. Not that it can have been as high as this throughout its course to judge by Warren's contours. But here, contrary to Warren's assumption, the general contour of the valley must be broken by a tributary gully. In order to carry the sewer safely across it the walls were founded as low as possible, probably at rock-bottom at a depth not yet determined.

Separated by nearly two metres of debris and differently laid, these two pavements evidently belong to different periods; on the other hand both were solidly built of heavy flagstones which vary very little in size as between the two. The upper one which was found intact resting almost directly upon the arch of the sewer was probably contemporary with the arch, though it is not clear whether this belonged to a new construction or was

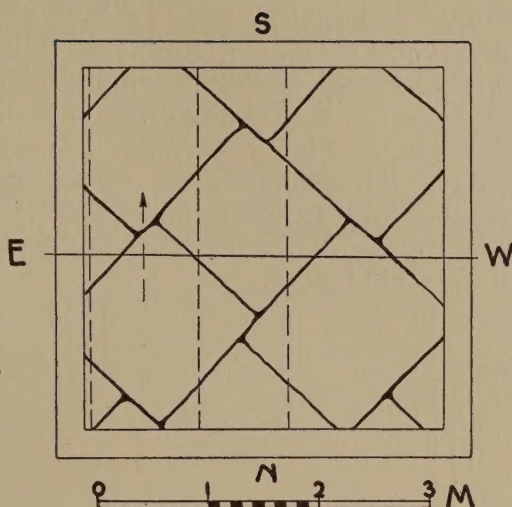


FIG 2

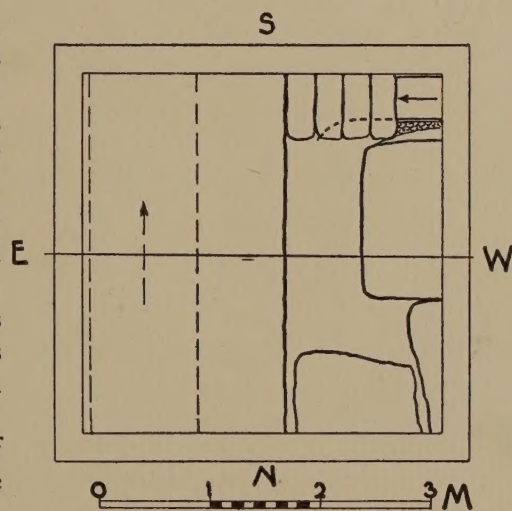


FIG 3

¹ $720.945 \text{ m.} = 2,365.4 \text{ feet above m. s. l., i.e. nearly 34 feet below Warren's contour.}$

simply the heightening of an older drain or conduit to which the small cross drain under the lower pavement was formerly tributary. The lower pavement was too broken to show whether it had once been bonded or not with the lower part of the existing drain, or even whether it had followed the same direction. The upper street, like the modern road, undoubtedly did. Pottery has been collected (*a*) between the modern road level and the upper pavement, (*b*) between the two pavements, and (*c*) beneath the lower. As evidence for dating the two streets it will be taken together with similar material from other shafts yet to be dug.

C. N. J.

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